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2022 年 6 月

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

第一套 The doctor will skype you now

The doctor will skype you now

A) Fazila is a young woman that has been dealing with eczema(湿疹), a common skin condition, for the past five years, but never got it treated. The nearest hospital is an hour away, by boat and bus, and her skin condition didn't seem serious enough to make the trek, so she ignored it-until a new technology brought the doctor to her. Fazila lives on one of the remote river islands in northern Bangladesh. These islands are low-lying, temporary sand islands that are continuously formed and destroyed through sand buildup and erosion. They are home to over six million people, who face repeated displacement from flooding and erosion-which may be getting worse because of climate change - and a range of health risks, including poor nutrition, malaria(疟疾) and other water-borne diseases.

B) The most dangerous thing for these remote island dwellers is land erosion. The second is lack of access to medical supplies and doctors. There are no doctors within miles, and while child mortality and maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands. The medical situation is so bad that it really takes away from the quality of their life. Yet for many island inhabitants - some of Bangladesh's poorest - paying for health care is a costly ordeal. Victims of erosion lose their houses, agricultural land and jobs as farmers, fishermen and day laborers. Though government hospitals are free, many people hesitate to go, citing long commutes, endless lines and questionable diagnoses. For convenience's sake, one third of rural households visit unqualified village doctors, who rely on unscientific methods of treatment, according to a 2016 study in the peer-reviewed journal Global Health Action.

C) On the islands, there's even a colloquial(口头的) expression for the idea of making medical care your lowest priority: It's known as "rog pushai rakha" in Bengali, which roughly translates to "stockpiling their diseases" - waiting to seek medical attention until a condition becomes extremely serious. Now, a new virtual medical service called Teledaktar (TD) is trying to make health care more easily accessible. Every week, TD's medical operators travel to the islands by boat, carrying a laptop, a portable printer for prescriptions and tools to run basic medical screenings such as blood pressure, blood sugar, body temperature and weight. They choose an area of the island with the best Internet reception and set up a makeshift(临时凑合的) medical center which consists of plastic stools and small tables borrowed from the locals' homes, a tent in case of rain and a sheet that is strung up to give the patients privacy

during their session.

D) Launched in October 2018, TD has eight centers in towns and villages across rural Bangladesh and on three islands. It is funded by a nonprofit organization founded by Bangladeshi entrepreneurs, finance and technology professionals. Inside the center, the laptop screen lights up to reveal Dr. Tina Mustahid, TD's head physician, live-streamed(网络直播) from the capital city of Dhaka for free remote medical consultations. Affectionately called Doctor Apa - "older sister" in Bengali - by her patients, she is one of three volunteer doctors at TD.

E) "I diagnose them through conversation," says Dr. Mustahid. "Sometimes it's really obvious things that local doctors don't have the patience to talk through with their patients. For example, a common complaint mothers come in with is that their children refuse to eat their meals. The mothers are concerned they are dealing with indigestion, but it's because they are feeding the children packaged chips which are cheap and convenient. I tell them it is ruining their appetite and ask them to cut back on unhealthy snacks." Dr. Mustahid says building awareness about health and nutrition is important for island patients who are cut off from mainland resources.

F) Even off the islands, Bangladesh faces a critical deficit of health services. The country has half the doctors-per-person ratio recommended by the World Health Organization: roughly one doctor per 2,000 people, instead of one doctor per 1000 people. And of those physicians, many are concentrated in cities: 70% of the country's population live in rural areas, yet less than 20% of health workers practice there. Over 70% of TD's 3,000 patients are female, in part because many are not comfortable speaking with local doctors who tend to be male. The rural women are mostly not literate or confident enough to travel on their own to the nearest town to visit medical facilities. Many have spent their entire lives rebuilding their homes when the islands flood. Early marriage and young motherhood which are prevalent in these parts of Bangladesh also contributes to the early onset of health problems.

G) For most TD patients on the islands, Dr. Mustahid is the first big-city doctor that they've ever consulted. TD doctors are not meant to treat serious illnesses or conditions that require a doctor to be physically present, such as pregnancy. But they can write prescriptions, diagnose common ailments - including digestive issues joint pain, skin diseases, fever and the common cold - and refer patients to doctors at local hospitals. The visit is also an opportunity for the patients, especially women to air their concerns about aging, motherhood and reproductive health according to Dr. Mustahid. The doctors also offer health, dietary and lifestyle advice where necessary, including insight on everything from recognizing postnatal(产后的) depression to daily exercise. Dr. Mustahid regularly recommends her patients to take a daily thirty-minute morning walk before the sun gets too intense.

H) After a few sessions about general health issues Fazila finally opened up about something else that was bothering her: persistent skin condition. 45) It can get expensive to travel to the doctor, so usually the women living on the islands describe their illness to their husbands. The husbands then go to the pharmacy, tell them what is the issue and return home with some random medicines. Nothing worked for Fazila until she started seeing Doctor Apa.

I) Other nonprofits are also starting to provide health services in the islands. A local non-governmental organization called Friendship operates floating boat hospitals that

provide health services to islands all over Bangladesh, docking at each for two months at a time. Friendship also runs satellite clinics in which one doctor and one clinic aide who are residents of the community disperse health and hygiene information.

J) TD still has a few major challenges. Many patients complain the medicine they are prescribed are sometimes unaffordable, but the government isn't doing enough for them. Patients often ask why the medicine isn't free along with the consultations from the doctors. The originations are linked to local pharmacies and offer discounts to the patients and make sure to prescribe the most cost-effective brands, but still, many residents can't afford even that.

K) Nevertheless, TD's remote consultations seem to be popular: Of 3,000 patients at least 200 have returned for follow-ups, according to TD. The reason, explains one resident might be the simple gesture of treating the island inhabitants with respect. "Doctor Apa is patient," he says. "At government hospitals, the doctors treat us very badly, but here they listen to us, I can repeat myself many times and no one gets annoyed."

36. Some children on the remote islands won't eat their meals because they are fed cheap junk food.

37. Unlike other parts of Bangladesh, the number of women who die from giving birth remains high on the river islands.

38. One big problem many islanders have is that they can 't afford the prescribed medicines, even with discounts offered.

39. TD is a virtual medical service financially supported by one of the nation's nonprofit organizations.

40. TD doctors are welcome to the islanders because they treat the sick with respect and patience.

41. Women islanders tend to have health problems early partly because they get married and give birth early.

42. TD doctors make weekly visits to the remote islands to provide services at a temporary medical center.

43. TD doctors provide the islanders with online diagnoses and treatments for common diseases.

44. The residents of the river islands have to keep moving their homes because of floods and land erosions.

45. Women islanders usually rely on their husbands to get some medicines for them without diagnoses and prescriptions.

第二套 Saving Our Planet

Saving Our Planet

A) In the long view, the human relationship with forests has been one of brutal destruction, but even it carries elements of slow hope. In the Middle Ages there was no shortage of timber in most parts of the world, and few saw cutting down forests as a problem. Yet in 1548 the people of Venice estimated that an important timber supply would last only 30 years at their current rate of usage - but different forest management would make it

possible to meet the demand for many centuries to come. The idea of preserving resources came out of a concern for the future: a fear of using up resources faster than they could be replenished(补充).

B) Economic interests were at the core of this understanding of trees and forests. It would take more than three centuries before scientists began to understand that timber production is not the only, and possibly not the most important, function of forests. The late 19th and early 20th century saw an increasing recognition that forests serve as habitats for countless animal and plant species that all rely on each other. They take over protective functions against soil erosion and landslides(塌方); they make a significant contribution to the water balance as they prevent surface runoff; they filter dirt particles, greenhouse gases and radioactive substances from the air; they produce oxygen; they provide spaces for recreation and they preserve historic and prehistoric remains. As a result, forests around the world have been set aside as parks or wilderness areas.

C) Recent years have seen a big change in our view of forests. Peter Wohlleben's book *The Hidden Life of Trees* (2015), an international bestseller, suggests that trees can warn each other of danger through a 'wood wide web' of roots and fungi(真菌). They support each other through sharing of nutrients and information, and they even keep ancient stumps alive by feeding them solutions of sugars. Such insights have made us aware of deep ecological relationships between humans and the more-than-human world.

D) Awareness of ecologies is a recent phenomenon. It was not until the 1940s that the concept of the 'environment' encompassing all living and nonliving things developed. In the 1970s, the term 'environment' gained currency, becoming widely adopted in the English and Romance languages, and as 'Umwelt' ('surrounding world') in German. The emergence of the idea led to the rise of environmental agencies, regulations and environmental studies, and to environmental science as new, integrated academic disciplines. It was in 1956 that the very first bachelor of science in environmental studies was awarded, at the State University of New York College of Forestry at Syracuse. Since the 1970s - with the rise of 'environmentalism' - environmental studies programmes have sprung up at hundreds of universities. There is (slow) hope in the fact that scholars from many different disciplines have adopted the term 'environment' over the past decades. They are exploring intricate connections within and between complex ecologies, as well as the impact that human environment-making (through techno-industrial, economic and other manipulative developments) has had on the biosphere.

E) The rise of the idea of the environment and a scholarly understanding of ecological processes has influenced new technologies and also politics. We have come to ask questions about vulnerability and risk, world ecologies, and the relationship between nature and power. The search for an adequate response to climate change occupies centre stage in international diplomacy.

F) Social and environmental activists, scientists and indigenous groups have called the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in December 2015 insufficient, weak, or compromised. To some extent, they are right: climate change has already destroyed tens of thousands of livelihoods, and the situation will worsen in the near future for millions of mostly poorer people who will join the ranks of those who have already been displaced by climate change and extreme weather events. But the Paris Conference nevertheless marked a

historic step toward the recognition of the need for action on climate change, the cutting of carbon emissions and world cooperation. There were 195 nations that came to the table in Paris and agreed to limits on emissions. Historically, nothing comparable had happened prior to this. Before the 20th century, a handful of scientists had been interested in the theoretical relationship between greenhouse gases and climate change, but only the empirical evidence accumulated since the late 20th century established a clear connection between the burning of fossil fuels and a vastly accelerated rise in global temperatures.

G) The current crisis is not the first that humans have encountered, and a look at the struggles with pollution in recent history reveals transformations that once seemed unimaginable. The 'London fog' that came to define the capital through British novels and thrillers is in reality smog or smoke, a legacy of industrialisation. After a century of ignorance, London was hit by the Great Smog of December 1952 - the worst air-pollution event in the history of the United Kingdom which caused the deaths of approximately 12,000 people. Shortly thereafter, public initiatives and political campaigns led to strict regulations and new laws, including the Clean Air Act (1956). Today, London has effectively reduced traffic emissions through the introduction of a Congestion Charge Zone in 2003, and an Ultra Low Emission Zone in 2019.

H) Scientific evidence that we are living in an era of climate change, resource exhaustion and potential ecological disaster is overwhelming. How do we motivate a public exhausted by never-ending scenarios of doom and disaster, when the challenges seem so huge and so impossible to solve? Statistics about extinction and the gloom of decline will not in themselves get us out of our often self-created ecological traps: instead, they are more likely to result in paralysis and inaction.

I) We need stories and histories of change and transformation: ecological stories that make us confront the fact that human power is potentially destructive, and that the survival of our species on this planet depends on the preservation of soil and water, and the habitats and ecological systems.

J) It is time that we show successes and accelerations in ecological awareness, action and restoration; stories that include past successes and future visions about the rise of urban gardening and of renaturalised riverscapes, of successful protests against polluted air and water, of the rise of regional markets and slow food, and the planting of trees around the globe, of initiatives and enterprises that work towards ecological restoration. The reality of ecological curses seems far greater than the power of the hopes left at the bottom of Pandora's box. But if we believe that nothing can be changed, then we are giving up our opportunity to act.

K) Today's saving powers will not come from a deus ex machina(解围之神). In an ever-more complex and synthetic world, our saving powers won't come from a single source, and certainly not from a too-big-to-fail approach or from those who have been drawn into the whirlpool of our age of speed. Hope can work as a wakeup call. It acknowledges setbacks. The concept of slow hope suggests that we can't expect things to change overnight. If the ever-faster exhaustion of natural resources (in ecological terms) and the shrinking of the present (in social terms) are urgent problems of humans, then cutting down on exhaustive practices and working towards a 'stretching of the present' will be ways to move forward.

36. Climate change has wrought havoc on the lives of tens of thousands of people.

37. It took scientists a long time to realise that the function of forests goes far beyond providing humans with timber.
38. There is abundant evidence that we are now facing a possible ecological disaster.
39. Environmental science became academic disciplines only some sixty years ago.
40. Things cannot change overnight, but reducing the consumption of natural resources will help solve the ecological crisis.
41. Human perception of forests has undergone a tremendous change in the past years.
42. Recent history shows reduction of pollution once seemingly impossible, can actually be accomplished.
43. People began to consider preserving natural resources when they feared they would have nothing to use in the future.
44. If we doubt our ability to reverse ecological deterioration, we are throwing away the chance to take action.
45. How to respond effectively to climate change has become the focus of international diplomacy.

2022 年 9 月（伪第三套） Is computer coding a foreign language?

Is computer coding a foreign language?

- A) As computer coding has become an increasingly sought-after skill, more K-12 schools are working it into their curriculums. Some states have considered allowing students to forgo(放弃) foreign language for coding classes, despite opposition from educators.
- B) There's a debate over whether it's appropriate to teach coding in elementary schools, with fierce opinions on each side. When it comes to allowing coding to fill foreign language requirements, though, most educators agree: Coding should be added to curriculums, but not at the expense of foreign language classes.
- C) The idea is that computer programming is a language, allowing people to communicate with machines and programs. It's the language of the 21st century and more valuable than a natural language, some advocates argue. The computer science field is growing faster than schools can keep up because of budget constraints and a lack of skills training for teachers.
- D) According to the 2016 U.S. News/Raytheon STEM Index, computer science jobs have helped boost wages in the U.S., and computer-related jobs hold the top seven positions in STEM fields for highest number of workers. Foreign language interest, on the other hand, is declining for the first time since 1995. The number of higher education language enrollments declined between 2009 and 2013 by more than 111,000 spots, according to the Modern Language Association of America.
- E) "I think the opportunity to give people a choice is important," says Florida state Senator Jeremy Ring, who introduced a bill last year that would allow Florida students to choose between foreign language and coding classes for the purpose of university admissions requirements. "I think if you're going to give two years of language in high school, you might as well do computer coding."

F) The Florida bill died this year after passing 35:5 in the state Senate when the full Legislature failed to take action. It would have been the first state to try this initiative. Ring says that although he will be out of office, an identical bill will be reintroduced within the next year by others on his behalf. "In the speech I gave on the Senate floor, I said, 'We can be the first state to do this, or we can be the 50th state to do it. It's our choice. It's going to happen,'" Ring says.

G) A Kentucky bill similar to the one in Florida was met with complaints from educators, and was then amended to promote computer science education initiatives with no mention of foreign language requirements. Instead, the state will provide support for higher quality certified teachers for programming classes. Under the Washington bill, public universities would accept two years of computer science classes in place of two years of foreign language for admission purposes. A report detailing the opinions of state university officials is due to the Legislature by November 2017.

H) Texas passed a bill in 2013 that allows students to substitute computer coding only after they have attempted and performed poorly in a foreign language class. Srinu Mandyam, CTO and co-founder of kid-friendly instructional coding company Tynker, believes allowing students to forgo foreign language because they struggle with it is unproductive because every subject, whether art, math or language, is a significant contribution to a well-rounded existence." Many students don't fare well with algebra but we never discuss eliminating it or... say chemistry is now counted as an algebra class," he said via email. "We teach algebra because it's important and we should teach foreign language and coding for the same reason. Exposure to a wide breadth of subjects and material results in well-rounded students who are able to make informed decisions... about what they want to pursue."

I) Computer science courses already fulfill a math or science high school graduation requirement in 28 states and the District of Columbia, up from only 12 states in 2013. And while advocates of the bills say they should count as foreign language instead, opponents stress the importance of balancing computer and foreign language skills.

J) Studies show that bilingualism(双语) correlates with cognitive development, intelligence, memory and problem solving abilities, according to the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages. A 2007 study showed that foreign language students outperformed their non-foreign language peers on standardized tests after only two to three years of study. And while a 2014 report from German and American universities suggests that programmers are using language (but not mathematical) regions of the brain when understanding code, critics remain wary. They say that regardless of cognitive functions, being monolingual is a disadvantage in the increasingly international economy, even if English has become the de facto(事实上的) language of business.

K) "Our world is shrinking but its problems are really growing." says ACTFL, National Language Teacher of the Year Ted Zarrow, who teaches high school Latin in Westwood, Massachusetts. and has also studied Spanish, French, German, Italian and Greek. "We need to find a way to put ourselves at the global table and to treat each other with mutual respect. And learning languages allows us to do that because language is not part of culture, language is culture."

L) Even with the benefits and skill sets languages provide, recruiters and employers value computer skills more. According to the National Association of Colleges and Employers'

2016 report, study abroad and foreign language fluency were not very influential in the employee hiring processes, but 55 percent of employers looked for computer skills of applicants' resumes. However, although 2016 computer science graduates can expect to make the second highest starting salary compared with other jobs this year, the Bureau of Labor predicts the demand for computer programmers will decrease 8 percent or by 26,500 jobs by 2024.

M) Ring says foreign language skills are important, but expresses doubt that school districts could work both coding and language into their curriculum in a significant way because they lack the time in the school day. "Nothing against language," he says. "I just think it's something you have to start early and not just have something that you do for a couple of years in high school," he says.

N) Zarrow agrees that foreign language education should begin earlier, but says it is possible to work both computer programming and foreign language learning into schools evenly. He suggests an immersive, dual language program where students spend half the day in English and half the day in another language, as several schools around the country have successfully implemented. "The study of language fosters a respect for diversity, a respect for ethnicity and really a respect for language," Zarrow says.

O) Though the benefits of computer programming skills are vast, foreign language and coding experts agree that computer science should be negotiated into curriculums rather than replacing foreign language outright. Mandyam says the two skill sets are essential but unrelated. "Coding is an incredibly important 21st century skill for our kids to learn, and that's why we spend so much time trying to teach it," Mandyam says via email. "But I believe it is the same as or even really comparable to learning a foreign language. It would be a shame to lose something so important for the sake of adding something else, even something as important as coding. Clearly, education leaders must figure out a way to teach both."

36. Employers attach more importance to applicants' computer skills than their language competence.

37. One U.S. state senator proposed that high school students be allowed to study either foreign language or computer coding.

38. Learning languages broadens students' international perspective and nurtures mutual respect among peoples, according to a high school language teacher.

39. One U.S. state will see to it that programming classes are taught by quality teachers.

40. Statistics show while computer-related jobs have been on the rise, foreign languages have become less appealing to American students since mid-1990s.

41. All school subjects are said to be essential to students' well-rounded development.

42. There is consensus among most educators that coding should be taught in schools but should not replace foreign language.

43. One study showed that foreign language learning improved students' academic performance.

44. Being short of funding and qualified teachers, schools lag behind the fast-developing computer science field.

45. A distinguished high school language teacher also believes it is advisable to start learning a foreign language at an earlier age.

2022 年 12 月

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

第一套 This man is running 7 marathons on 7 continents in 7 days

This man is running 7 marathons on 7 continents in 7 days

A) Michael Wardian pushed forward into the penetrating arctic(北极的) wind, fighting the urge to speed up. Too much effort and he'd begin to sweat, which, he was told, would only increase the risk of hypothermia(体温过低).

B) At the 2014 North Pole Marathon, the temperature dipped to minus-22 degrees F, with a wind chill that made it feel even colder. Along the route, armed guards wandered the large sheets of floating ice to minimize the risk of polar bear attacks.

C) "I like to do stuff that scares me," Wardian said. With ice frozen to his beard, Wardian crossed the finish line that April afternoon in a winning time of 4 hours 7 minutes and 40 seconds, almost two hours slower than his personal best over 26.2 miles. The race for Wardian, however, was less about the result than overcoming his aversion to the cold.

D) In a few days, Wardian will once again compete in an unfamiliar territory and below-freezing temperatures. He will line up Monday in Antarctica(南极) for the first leg of the World Marathon Challenge - joining 32 other adventure seekers on an unusual journey where participants travel through different time zones and climates to run seven marathons on seven continents in seven days.

E) An elite ultra-runner, Wardian has his sights on breaking the event's record average marathon time of 3:32:25 set last January by U.S. Marine Corps captain Daniel Cartica. Wardian, a 42-year-old Arlington resident, is a record-breaking racer, known in the ultra-running community for seeking tough courses and setting world records. Last year, he ran 1,254.65 miles in 47 races. The World Marathon Challenge, like most of Wardian's running goals, will be about pushing his limits. "I love diverse and unique challenges," he said. "I'm definitely interested in seeing what I can handle and what my body can accept. That drives me."

F) Something about the way Richard Donovan carried himself appealed to Wardian. Perhaps it was the sense of adventure Donovan displayed when they first met at the 2010 50K Championships in Galway, Ireland, where Donovan was the race director. The two hit it off, and soon Wardian was participating in Donovan's events. It was at the North Pole Marathon, a race that Donovan organizes, that Wardian first heard about the Irishman's plan for the

World Marathon Challenge - a challenge that Donovan himself completed in 2009 and 2012. "I knew that many people had a goal of running seven marathons on seven continents during any time period," Donovan, 50, said, "I felt the natural extension to this idea would be to try to achieve it within a seven-day period."

G) Wardian started saving for the trip in 2014, connecting with sponsors and getting approval from his wife, Jennifer, before committing. Registration for the event costs 36,000 euros, which covers international charter flights to each of the seven marathon locations: Union Glacier (Antarctica), Punta Arenas, Chile (South America), Miami (North America), Madrid (Europe), Marrakesh, Morocco (Africa), Dubai (Asia) and Sydney (Australia). The challenge is a test of both physical strength and mental fitness. Sleeping on a cramped plane, adjusting to different time zones and finding food to eat (Wardian is a vegetarian) would make it an exhausting trip over a month, let alone a week. "The key to a race like this is getting comfortable being uncomfortable," said Becca Pizzi, last year's women's champion. "The highs of the race are incredibly high, and the lows incredibly low."

H) Since turning it into an organized event in 2015, Donovan has attracted a variety of runners. This year's challenge will feature a far more elite field, which includes Ryan Hall, America's fastest marathon runner. Despite his proven track record, Hall said he has no time goals and that he still suffers from the same fatigue issues that forced him to leave the professional ranks in 2015. Hall plans to run with his friend, Pastor Matthew Barnett of The Dream Center in Los Angeles - one of the six American men who will be competing. "I don't expect to run a step with Mike, but I will be excited to see how he does," said the 34-year-old Hall, who began weight-lifting after retiring, "If I finish within an hour of him in each marathon, I'd be surprised."

I) Instead, 43-year-old Petr Vabrousek, an elite Czech Ironman champion, is expected to be Wardian's closest challenger. To others on the trip, simply finishing will be its own reward. Sinead Kane of Ireland is aiming to become the first blind person to complete the challenge. And Beth Ann Telford, a 47-year-old federal government worker from Fairfax and the only American female in this year's mix, is using the event as a platform to raise money for cancer research. It's a cause with a personal connection to Telford, who was diagnosed with brain cancer in "Doing something like this is definitely the hardest challenge that I've ever done except for the chemotherapy and brain surgery," she said. "It's going to raise awareness... I just wanted to do something that is epic and this certainly is right up there." Wardian, too, hopes his involvement will give him a platform to promote a cause. He recently became an ambassador for the United Nations Women's HeForShe initiative to fight inequalities faced by women and girls worldwide.

J) On a chilly December afternoon, Wardian wove through Washington's crowded sidewalks on the way home from his full-time job as an international ship broker. His elastic, 6-foot frame bounced gently and efficiently off the ground with each step of the hilly six-mile trip back to Arlington. This is a daily routine during the week for Wardian, who started racing professionally in 2003 and runs seven days a week, often multiple times a day. When he travels, he prefers to explore new places on his feet.

K) But in some ways, Wardian still has trouble thinking of himself as a runner. For the majority of his childhood, Wardian devoted his energy to becoming a Division I lacrosse(长曲棍球) player - a dream he realized when he was recruited to play at Michigan State

University. "Once he decides to do something, he just works at it until he does it," Michael's younger sister, Mariele, said. "Once he decides to do it, it's usually something that's going to happen. He's always been like that. He's a very motivated individual."

L) It was only a year or so ago that Wardian realized that he had been a runner longer than a lacrosse player. It was not until he ran in the 2004 U.S. Olympic Marathon Trials - the first of three for Wardian - that he felt that he was a legitimate runner. Now more than 10 years and numerous ultra-marathon national titles and world records later, he embraces that identity. Wardian wants to see how far his legs can take him, one epic challenge at a time. "I want to always keep doing things that are exciting, adventurous, different and most importantly, probably things I'm not the best at," Wardian said, "because if you're not seeking things out that are challenging and difficult for you, then you're not growing... So I hope maybe people see what I do, and say, 'Okay, I want to do something different or try something new... I'm going to do something that scares me.' That's what I'm hoping people will take from it."

36. Wardian regards the various extraordinary challenges as a test of his body endurance.

37. Wardian hopes his participation in the seven day marathon series will contribute to a worthy cause.

38. Wardian is going to join over thirty other runners in a week-long marathon series.

39. Over-exertion in extreme cold can lower one's body temperature to a dangerous point.

40. Wardian was very much impressed by a race director's sense of adventure.

41. Once Wardian sets his mind on something, he is determined to make it happen.

42. One top American marathoner quit his running career because of his physical condition.

43. To many of the week-long marathon participants, completing the race will be a success in itself.

44. For Wardian, the marathon in the Arctic was more about how to triumph over the extreme cold.

45. To participate in the seven-day marathon series, Wardian had to raise a lot of money.

第二套 Fear of Nature: An emerging Threat to Conservation

Fear of Nature: An emerging Threat to Conservation

A) What do we lose when natural spaces and species disappear? Increasingly, research has shown that as species and ecosystems vanish, it also chips away at our ability to preserve what remains - because we no longer understand what we're losing.

B) You probably see it all the time. The neighbor who puts pesticides on his lawn rather than deal with annoying bees. The politician who votes against wildlife protection because she's never seen a wolf in the wild. The corporation that wants to bulldoze(用推土机推平) the habitat of a rare frog.

C) At best this can be termed "the extinction of experience," where our cultural and natural histories fade from our memories and therefore our reality. At its worst it becomes something even more concerning: "biophobia," the fear of living things and a complete aversion to nature.

D) This isn't the fiction of living in a cold, empty dystopia(绝望的世界). Sadly, it's becoming a way of life for too many people - especially children. A recent study in Japan paints a striking

portrait of this problem. A survey of more than 5,300 school children in the Tochigi Prefecture examined their perception of 14 local insect species and one spider. The results? A collective "ew!" Most of the students saw the species as things to dislike or fear, or even as sources of danger. The less experience the students had with nature, the more negative their feelings.

E) The results were published earlier this year in the journal *Biological Conservation*. Lead researcher Masashi Soga with the University of Tokyo says the study stemmed from observations about today's nature-deficient children. "Humans inherently avoid dangerous organisms such as bees, but children these days avoid even harmless insects such as butterflies and dragonflies(蜻蜓)," he says. "I have long wondered why so many of today's children react like this."

F) Although the children's reactions were somewhat expected, the new study did contain an unexpected finding: Many of the surveyed children revealed that their parents also expressed fear or disgust of the same animals. In fact these parental emotions were strong enough to overwhelm any positive experiences the children might have gained from direct experiences in nature. As Soga and his coauthors wrote in their paper, "Our results suggest that there is likely a feedback loop in which an increase in people who have negative attitudes towards nature in one generation will lead to a further increase in people with similar attitudes in the next generation."

G) And that's possibly the greater threat posed by extinction of experience. Soga suggests the generational loss - a condition previously dubbed environmental generational amnesia(遗忘) - could chip away at our societal ability to preserve what we're losing, "I believe that increased biophobia is a major, but invisible, threat to global biodiversity," Soga says. "As the number of children who have biophobia increases, public interest and support for biodiversity conservation will gradually decline. Although many conservation biologists still consider that preventing the loss of wildlife habitat is the most important way to conserve biodiversity, I think preventing increased biophobia is also important for conservation."

H) What's to be done about this? The paper makes several recommendations, the most obvious of which is that children should experience nature more often. The authors also suggest establishing policies to guide these natural experiences and increasing educational programs about the natural world.

I) Helping parents to see species around them in a new light would make a difference, too. And, of course, maintaining support for preserving the wild spaces where these "scary" creatures live is the most important thing of all. That's a point reinforced by another recent study, which found that wild spaces located within urban areas - and the plants and animals that thrive in them - are particularly important for human health and well-being.

J) Published in the journal *Frontiers in Sustainable Cities*, the study examined attitudes toward Discovery Park, the heavily forested 534-acre public park in Seattle, Washington. It found that the public had the most appreciation for - and gained the most value from - the wildest parts of the park. "I have seen whales, seals, fish, eagles, shorebirds and many other sea creatures in their natural habitat," one survey participant wrote. "Coming here with people has allowed me to connect and talk with them about conversation that simply does not happen in everyday life," wrote another.

K) The participants reported that their most valuable experiences in the park included encountering wildlife, walking through open spaces, exploring the beach and finding beautiful views. "We saw that a large majority of participants' interactions, especially their most meaningful interactions, depended on Discovery Park's relative wildness," says lead author Elizabeth Lev, a master's student in the university of Washington's Human Interaction with Nature Lab. This is only possible because the park is relatively wild. After all, you can't enjoy watching birds if there are no birds to follow; gaze at the sunset if it's obscured by skyscrapers; or stop and smell the flowers if they don't have room to grow.

L) And yet even this long-protected space could someday become less hospitable to nature. Over the past few years a lot of people and organizations have suggested developing parts of Discovery Park or the neighboring area. Most recently a plan proposed building 34 acres of much-needed affordable housing and parking spaces adjacent to the park, bringing with them noise, traffic and pollution.

M) If anything like that happened, both the park and the people of Seattle could lose something vital. And that would continue the trend of chipping away at Seattle's - and the world's - natural spaces, leaving just tiny pocket parks and green-but-empty spaces that offer little real value to wildlife, plants or people.

N) "It is true that any interaction with nature is better than none, but I don't want people to be satisfied with any small bit of grass and trees," Lev says. "We have been in this cycle of environmental generational amnesia for a long time, where the baseline keeps shifting and we don't even realize what we're losing until it's gone. If we can get people to understand how much meaning and value can come from having more experiences with more wild forms of nature, then maybe we can stop this cycle and move toward conserving and restoring what we have left."

O) Building this understanding in an ever-more fearful and disconnected world may be the biggest challenge. Peter Kahn, the senior author of Lev's paper and the director of the Human Interaction with Nature Lab, made several suggestions for bridging this gap in this 2011 book, *Technological Nature*. They echo the recommendation about getting children into nature, but also include telling stories of how things used to be, imagining what things might be like in the future, and developing a common language about nature, "a way of speaking about wild and domestic interaction patterns, and the meaningful, deep and often joyful feelings that they generate."

P) No matter what techniques we use, this growing field of research illustrates that saving nature requires encouraging people to experience it more often and more deeply. That calls for additional research - Lev and her coauthors have published a toolkit that other municipalities can follow to study the value of their own wild spaces - and clear communication of the results. "If we can continue to show people the benefits of these wild spaces," Lev says, "maybe people will begin to see more value in keeping these areas undeveloped - for the sake of our mutual benefit."

36. A new study found parents' aversion to certain animals would pass on to their children.

37. The disappearance of species and ecological systems erodes our ability to keep what is left.

38. A study showed that the wildest areas of Discovery Park appealed most to the public.

39. The fear of living organisms is becoming more worrisome.

40. Preventing the increase in children's fear of living creatures is also important for conserving biodiversity.
41. Research shows that more and deeper experience people have with nature will help save it.
42. Though humans naturally tend to avoid dangerous animals, today's children try to stay away from even harmless ones.
43. Development in and around Discovery Park could cause heavy losses to the park and the local residents.
44. A large survey of school children found that their negative feelings grew as their experience with nature diminished.
45. Elizabeth Lev believes increased contact with more wildlife helps conserve biodiversity.

第三套 Classical music aims to evolve, build audiences without alienating old guard

Classical music aims to evolve, build audiences without alienating old guard

A) In 1913, classical music sparked a riot in Paris. Igor Stravinsky was introducing his revolutionary "Rite of Spring" ballet to the world, with its discordant melodies and unorthodox choreography(编舞), and the purists in the crowd expressed their disapproval loud and clear. It might have been classical music's version of the time Bob Dylan went electric at the Newport Folk Festival. "The noise, fighting, and shouting in the audience got so loud," NPR's music reporter Miles Hoffman said of the Stravinsky debut, "that the choreographer had to shout out the numbers to the dancers so that they knew what they were supposed to do."

B) It's difficult to imagine a similar disturbance occurring today within America's sacred symphony halls. In fact, it's hard to picture any kind of disruptive activity at all (unless someone's cell phone happens to go off, and then you'd better watch your back). A mannerly aura(氛围) hangs over most classical proceedings, and many of the genre's biggest supporters would have it no other way.

C) Today, Western audiences for classical music and opera and ballet are almost always well dressed, older, respectful, achingly silent and often very wealthy (one has to be able to afford most tickets). But as many of America's most storied "highbrow"(高雅的) institutions struggle financially - the Philadelphia Orchestra's much-publicized rebound from bankruptcy is just one recent example - classical music fans and theorists are wondering how the medium can weave itself into the 21st century's cultural fabric without sacrificing its integrity.

D) For example, should we feel OK "clapping" during classical music events, even if nobody else is? Why shouldn't we cheer for something great, like we do at a rock concert? The Huffington Post recently ran a Great Debate on this issue and many commenters came out on the side of silence. "There is no more rewarding experience in life than being part of an audience where everybody is leaning forward in silence, thoroughly carried away by a great performance of a masterpiece," one commenter wrote. "Why is it so difficult for folks to develop an appreciation and understanding for the mannerisms and traditions of classical

music?" asked another.

E) The truth is that classical music audiences weren't always so polite. Robert Greenberg, an award-winning composer, said that when Beethoven first performed his 7th Symphony, audiences forced the orchestra to perform encores(重演) of certain movements immediately, applauding wildly. And in the last few decades, he said, many audiences at opera performances have abandoned pretenses, yelling "Bravo" when they feel like it.

F) "I don't think there's anything wrong with an audience showing their enthusiasm for a proper moment by applauding, showing their joy," Greenberg said, noting that the stuffiness in concert halls is "one aspect of contemporary concert etiquette" he doesn't understand. "Instead of waiting half an hour to show enthusiasm, why not show it every eight or nine minutes?"

G) Until the rules about behavior and clothing change, it's hard to imagine multitudes of young people filling concert halls on their own accord. They're probably more likely to head to Central Park to watch a free performance with a bottle of wine and their friends. "I think anyone should be able to come into a performance dressed any way they like, and be comfortable any way they like, sitting in that seat ready to enjoy themselves," Greenberg said. "Because it's enjoyable."

H) Greenberg stressed that he doesn't want people to start respecting the music less, and he's not suggesting that we "dumb down" the experience. Rather, it's about opening up "access." When operas first instituted subtitles(字幕) during shows, he said, many purists didn't like the idea, believing that the audience should instead study the works before attending. But now it's commonplace to find titles on the seatback in front of you - choose a language, sit back, and understand what's going on.

I) Allison Vulgamore, president of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is certainly looking to the future. She says certain "classics concerts" dedicated to the old masters will always exist, but not every program has to feature Beethoven and Brahms - or even a stage and seats. "We're trying to introduce different kinds of concerts in different ways," she said. "We are an interactive society now, where people like to learn."

J) As the Philadelphia Orchestra rebounds from its financial straits, it is also aiming to experiment, without alienating the loyalists. Vulgamore pointed to Cirque de la Symphonie, a recent offering in which jugglers(玩杂耍的人) and acrobats(杂技演员) interacted with musicians. An upcoming collaboration with New York City's Ridge Theatre, meanwhile, will feature a "suspended dance installation" and other theatrical elements occurring in conjunction with an orchestral piece.

K) The orchestra also continues to offer \$25 annual memberships to Philadelphia students, who can buy rush tickets to every concert on the schedule. "Students line up for the concerts they want, and we get roughly 300 or 350 kids a night coming to these. They take any of the open seats available, 5 minutes before the concert starts," Vulgamore said. "It's like the running of the bulls, that energy when the doors open."

L) Greenberg thinks that youthful energy needs to be harvested. Conductors don't have to be arrogant and untouchable - they can be accessible. Perhaps there could even be a "bit of humor" about them, he suggested, and an abandoning of pretension within the high-art institutions themselves. "On one hand, these organizations are all saying the same thing: we want more general audiences, to break down cultural barriers," he said. "But then they come

up with some very snooty(目中无人的) thing that makes you crazy."

M) John Terauds, a critic who has covered Toronto's classical music scene extensively, also wants to do away with the stuffiness. He suggested that the warmer an audience is, the better the musicians themselves will respond. "But the producer or organizer has to let everyone know it's OK," he said. "It's OK to enjoy yourself." At the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, for example, conductor Peter Oundjian often stops between pieces, taking a moment to talk about the composer or the music in a very amiable way. And some nights, Terauds said, "at least a third" of the audience consists of students who have purchased cheaper tickets. On these nights, the energy of the room drastically shifts. It becomes a less intimidating place.

N) Back in February, Terauds wrote on his blog about how going to classical performances can be intimidating. Certain people "think they have to dress up," he wrote. "They think they have to know something about the music before they go. And, I'm sure, sitting in a seat, trembling in fear that this might be the wrong time to applaud, is also one of the factors."

O) Everyone in the classical world agrees on the need for increased "accessibility," but achieving it is often easier said than done. Nowadays, there are unknown, unorthodox opera singers wowing(博得……的喝彩) viewers on TV programs like "America's Got Talent" and "The Voice". What can higher institutions do with any of that? And if they appeal to these outlets, do they risk compromising the integrity or the intelligence of the music?

P) Vulgamore seems to understand this. She thinks an organization can have it both ways, claiming the new while keeping the old. And as she reorganizes the Philadelphia Orchestra, she will attempt to do just that. "The world's most respected musicians brought together as an orchestra will always exist," she said. "But it's essential that we be willing to experiment and fail."

36. It was not a rare occurrence that audiences behaved wildly while listening to classical music.

37. Some high-art institutions don't actually mean it when they say they want more general audience.

38. The theatre was in chaos when an unconventional ballet was first put on stage in the capital of France.

39. According to one critic, the audience's warm response would encourage the musicians to do a better job.

40. Many commenters argued for the audience enjoying classical music quietly.

41. What appears on the seatback screen makes it unnecessary for the audience to study the works beforehand.

42. It is generally accepted that there should be no disturbance from the audience during classical music performance.

43. Higher institutions will be concerned about compromising the integrity of classical music if they have to resort to the television medium.

44. Heavily discounted rush tickets help attract many young students to attend classical concerts.

45. The formalities of high-art theatres can intimidate some people attending a performance.

2023 年 3 月 San Francisco Has Become One Huge Metaphor for Economic Inequality in America

San Francisco Has Become One Huge Metaphor for Economic Inequality in America

A) The fog still chills the morning air and the cable cars still climb halfway to the stars. Yet on the ground, the Bay Area has changed greatly since singer Tony Bennet left his heart here. Silicon Valley and the tech industry have led the region into a period of unprecedented wealth and innovation. But existing political and land limits have caused an alarming housing crisis and astronomical rise in social and economic difference.

B) While the residents of most cities display pride and support for their home industries, drastic market distortions in the San Francisco Bay Area have created boiling resentment in the region towards the tech industry. A vocal minority is even calling on officials to punish those who are benefitting from the economic and housing boom. If this boom and its consequences are not resolved, a drastic increase in social and economic difference may have, a profound impact on the region for generations. A history and analysis of this transformation may hold invaluable insights about the opportunities. Perils of tech cities are currently being cultivated across the US, and indeed around the world.

C) According to a recent study, San Francisco ranks first in California for economic difference. The average income of the top 1% of households in the city averages \$3.6 million. This is 44 times the average income of those at the bottom, which stands at \$81,094. The top 1% of the San Francisco peninsula's share of total income now extends to 30.8% of the region's income. This was a dramatic jump from 1989, where it stood at 15.8%.

D) The region's economy has been fundamentally transformed by the technology industry springing from Silicon Valley. Policies pushed by Mayor Ed Lee provided tax breaks for tech companies to set up shop along the city's long-neglected Mid-Market area. The city is now home to Twitter, Uber, Airbnb, Pinterest, Dropbox and others. In short, the Bay Area has become a global magnet for those with specialized skills, which has in turn helped fuel economic enthusiasm, and this economic growth has reduced unemployment to 3.4%, an admirable feat.

E) In spite of all that, the strength of the recent job growth, combined with policies that have traditionally limited housing development in the city and throughout the peninsula, did not help ease the affordability crisis. In 2015 alone, the Bay Area added 64,000 in jobs. In the same year, only 5,000 new homes were built.

F) With the average house in the city costing over \$1.25 million and average flat prices over \$1.11 million, the minimum qualifying income to purchase a house has increased to \$254,000. Considering that the average household income in the city currently stands at around \$80,000, it is not an exaggeration to say that the dream of home ownership is now beyond the grasp of the vast majority of today's people who rent.

G) For generations, the stability and prosperity of the American middle class has been anchored by home ownership. Studies have consistently shown that the value of land has overtaken overall income growth, thus providing a huge advantage to property owners as a vehicle of wealth building. When home prices soar above the reach of most households, the

gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases.

H) If contributing factors leading to housing becoming less than affordable are not resolved over multiple generations, a small elite will control a vast share of the country's total wealth. The result? A society where the threat of class warfare would loom large. A society's level of happiness is tied less to measures of quantitative wealth and more to measures of qualitative wealth. This means that how a person judges their security in comparison to their neighbors' has more of an impact on their happiness than their objective standard of living. At the same time, when a system no longer provides opportunities for the majority to participate in wealth building, it not only robs those who are excluded from opportunities, but also deprives them of their dignity.

I) San Francisco and the Bay Area have long been committed to values which embrace inclusion and rejection of mainstream culture. To see these values coming apart so publicly adds insult to injury for a region once defined by its progressive social fabric. In the face of resentment, it is human to want revenge. But deteriorating policies such as heavily taxing technology companies or real estate developers are not likely to shift the balance.

J) The housing crisis is caused by two primary factors: the growing desirability of the Bay Area as a place to live due to its excellent economy, and our limited housing stock. Although the city is experiencing an unprecedented boom in new housing, more units are sorely needed. Protection policies were originally designed to suppress bad development and boost historic preservation in our urban areas. Now, too many developers are experiencing excessive delays. Meanwhile, there are the land limitations of the Bay Area to consider. The region is surrounded by water and mountains. Local governments need to aid development as well. This means increasing housing density throughout the region and building upwards while streamlining the approval process.

K) Real estate alone will not solve the problem, of course. Transportation, too, needs to be updated and infrastructure extended to link distant regions to Silicon Valley and the city. We need to build an effective high-speed commuting system linking the high-priced and crowded Bay Area with the low-priced and low-density Central Valley. This would dramatically reduce travel times. And based on the operating speeds of hovering trains used in countries such as Japan or Spain, high-speed rail could shorten the time to travel between San Francisco and California's capital, Sacramento, or from Stockton to San Jose, to under 30 minutes. This system would bring once distant regions within reasonable commute to heavy job centers. The city also needs to update existing transportation routes combined with smart home-building policies that dramatically increase housing density in areas surrounding high-speed rail stations. By doing so, we will be able to build affordable housing within acceptable commuting distances for a significant bulk of the workforce.

L) Our threatening housing crisis forces the difficult question of what type of society we would like to be. Will it be one where the elite command the vast bulk of wealth and regional culture is defined by an aggressive business world? We were recently treated to a taste of the latter, when local tech employee Justin Keller wrote an open letter to the city complaining about having to see homeless people on his way to work.

M) It doesn't have to be this way. But solutions need to be implemented now, before angry crowds grow from a nuisance to serious concern. It may take less than you might think. And in fact, the solutions to our housing crisis are already fairly clear. We need to increase the

density of housing units. We need to use existing technology to shorten travel times and break the land limits. There is a way to solve complex social and economic problems without abandoning social responsibility. This is the Bay Area's opportunity to prove that it can innovate more than just technology.

36. San Francisco city government offered tax benefits to attract tech companies to establish operations in a less developed area.

37. The fast rise in the prices of land and houses increases the economic inequality among people.

38. San Francisco has been found to have the biggest income gap in California between the rich and the poor.

39. The higher rate of employment, combined with limited housing supply, did not make it any easier to buy a house.

40. When people compare their own living standard with others', it has a greater impact on their sense of contentment.

41. Improved transport networks connecting the city to distant outlying areas will also help solve the housing crisis.

42. Average incomes in the Bay Area make it virtually impossible for most tenant families to buy a home.

43. Innovative solutions to social and economic problems should be introduced before it is too late.

44. Residents of the San Francisco Bay Area strongly resent the tech industry because of the economic inequality it has contributed to.

45. One way to deal with the housing crisis is for the government to simplify the approval procedures for housing projects.

答案

2022 年 6 月

第一套 36-40 EBJDK 41-45 FCGAH

第二套 36-40 FBHDK 41-45 CGAJE

2022 年 9 月（伪第三套） 36-40 LEKGD 41-45 HBJCM

2022 年 12 月

第一套 36-40 EIDAF 41-45 KHICG

第二套 36-40 FAJCG 41-45 PEMDN

第三套 36-40 ELAMD 41-45 HBOKN

2023 年 3 月 36-40 DGCEH 41-45 KFMBJ